



CONGRESSMAN C.W. BILL YOUNG

First elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1970, Congressman C.W. Bill Young (R-Fla.) currently serves as Chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense. His career in national leadership has focused on strengthening programs in two central policy areas: health care and national security.

Chairman Young has been a stalwart supporter of NIH and the national biomedical research enterprise, having served on his Committee's health appropriations subcommittee for over 20 years. From 1999 to 2005, he served as chairman of the full House Appropriations Committee, overseeing the entire U.S. discretionary budget. Under his leadership, Committee bills reflected his priorities and Congress achieved a doubling of the federal budget for biomedical medical research.

Over the years, Congressman Young and his wife Beverly have been tenacious in advocating for a wide range of public health programs—especially for children, the elderly, and others who are most vulnerable.

Most notably, the Youngs established the international registry of volunteers willing to donate bone marrow to save the life of another person. The National Marrow Donor Program they founded in 1986 now includes more than 5 million volunteers who hold the key to life for patients with leukemia or any one of 60 otherwise fatal disorders. Through the registry, almost 20,000 transplants have been achieved as well as 250 transplants of umbilical cord blood. Congressman Young established the program with a small appropriation to the Navy in 1985. Twenty years later in December 2005, President George W. Bush signed new legislation expanding the bone marrow program to include authorization to build a large national inventory of umbilical cord blood units. The legislation also renamed the national registry infrastructure as the “C.W. Bill Young Cell Transplantation Program.”

His record of commitment to a strong national defense is long and distinguished. In addition to chairing the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, Congressman Young is also a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Quality of Life and Veterans Affairs. Earlier in his career, he served on the House Armed Services Committee and the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence—an assignment he held for 14 years, the longest tenure of any U.S. representative in history.

Congressman Young has focused on improving the quality of life for the men and women who serve our nation in uniform and on ensuring that they have the best equipment and training available to do their jobs. The Congressman and Mrs. Young regularly meet with enlisted personnel and officers to learn more about their needs, whether on the job or recuperating from battlefield injuries in medical facilities such as Walter Reed and Bethesda Naval Hospitals. As a result of these meetings, Chairman Young's annual national security appropriations bills have consistently addressed many of these needs, which include improved base housing, better medical care, and a significant investment in more modern equipment.

Additionally, he has initiated medical research efforts through the Department of Defense for limb saving after trauma, cancer, neurofibromatosis, Parkinson's, and other diseases, providing billions of dollars in new funding for peer-reviewed scientific studies.

Now the senior Republican in the House, Rep. Young served 10 years in the Florida State Senate before coming to Washington.

The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), a component of the **National Institutes of Health**, conducts and supports basic and applied research to better understand, diagnose, treat, and ultimately prevent infectious and immune-mediated diseases. Since 1948, NIAID research has led to new and improved therapies, vaccines, diagnostic tests, and other medical technologies that have improved the health of millions of people in the United States and around the world. In recent years, NIAID's research agenda has expanded because of threats of bioterrorism and waves of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, West Nile virus, SARS, malaria, tuberculosis, and avian influenza.

To develop effective medical countermeasures for infectious diseases that occur naturally or may be introduced deliberately, NIAID-supported researchers study microbes, their toxins, and the effects of these infectious agents and toxins on the immune system. This research helps us better prepare against all infectious diseases while enhancing our knowledge of the molecular and cellular mechanisms of immunity. A greater understanding of the immune system benefits infectious disease research and provides positive spin-offs for research on a range of conditions and diseases, including cancer, diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis, and allergic diseases, as well as research to prevent transplant rejections.

FACTS ABOUT THE C.W. BILL YOUNG CENTER
FOR BIODEFENSE AND EMERGING INFECTIOUS
DISEASES (BUILDING 33)

C. W. BILL YOUNG
CENTER FOR
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- The C.W. Bill Young Center for Biodefense and Emerging Infectious Diseases, or Building 33, is a four-story, 79,000-net-square-foot integrated research facility. It is located in the northeast corner of the Bethesda, Maryland campus of the National Institutes of Health (NIH).
- Research conducted in Building 33 will focus on microbes that occur naturally as well as those that might be released deliberately to cause harm. The ultimate goal of this research is to bolster public health preparedness by fostering the development of new and improved diagnostics, treatments, and vaccines.
- The building includes laboratories, animal care areas, offices, conference rooms, and a cyberlibrary. Its flexible design can accommodate changes in research priorities as infectious diseases emerge or evolve in public health importance.
- Space dedicated to electrical, mechanical, plumbing, and telecommunications support functions is located above each occupied floor to minimize disruption from maintenance and system monitoring activities.
- The facility will house 250 to 275 NIAID research and support staff.
- The design and construction of the building enable research on disease-causing microbes to be conducted safely within a highly secure environment. The facility contains both biosafety level 2 and biosafety level 3 laboratories. These laboratories comply with stringent federal and state regulations for construction, use, security, inspection, and certification.
- The facility, located within a secured perimeter, is set back from both internal NIH and public access roads. Multiple layers of security and safety measures exist. The structure is reinforced to withstand explosive blasts. Areas requiring higher levels of security are located in the center of the building. Secured electronic access systems control right-of-entry throughout the facility.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
National Institutes of Health
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases

